

University Question.

CONVENTION OF THE TORONTO AND HARRIS DISTRICTS.

According to the call of the Chairman of these Districts, the meeting of Ministers and Lay-Delegates constituting the Convention was held in the Wesleyan Church, Richmond Hill, on Tuesday, March 5th, commencing at 11 o'clock, A.M.

The Chairman of the Toronto District gave out a hymn, and after singing, the Rev. W. Philip, of Weston, engaged in prayer.

On motion, Richard Woodworth, Esq., of Toronto, was called to the Chair. Thomas Nixon, Esq., of Newmarket, and the Rev. Gifford Dorey, of Toronto, were appointed Secretaries.

The following Ministers and laymen were reported from the several Circuits: Toronto East—Rev. H. Wilkenson, Rev. Wm. Scott, Mr. Thomas Stora; Toronto West—Rev. G. Dorey, Messrs. R. Woodworth, Thomas Mars, and A. Dredge; Yonge St. South—Rev. J. W. McCollum and R. Foster; Yonge St. North—Rev. W. Willoughby, Rev. H. Dean, Rev. Ferguson, A. Wright, J. P. Rupert, and J. Perkins; Weston—Rev. W. Philip, J. P. Bull; Cookville—Rev. N. P. English, J. Ward; Markham—Rev. J. C. Slater, Thomas McNeill; Newmarket—Rev. K. Creighton, Robert Cooke, Thomas Nixon, Robert Boyd; Holland Landing—John Terry. The following persons, on motion, were admitted from the Markham Circuit—Rev. J. Norris, James Graham, Lyman Crosby, Wm. Flinn, and Thomas Spaight.

On Motion of the Rev. H. Creighton, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to draft Resolutions, and prepare the business to be submitted to the Convention at the afternoon session, viz.—Rev. W. Scott, J. P. Bull, E. L. Crosby, Esq., Rev. J. C. Slater, and Robert Cooke, Esq.

The Rev. W. Scott was requested to address the Convention at the commencement of the afternoon session.

Convention adjourned to meet at 2 P.M.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Convention met at 2 P.M., according to appointment. R. Woodworth, Esq., in the Chair.

After devotional exercises, the Rev. Wm. Scott, as Chairman of the Business Committee presented a Report. He said, as the Convention had requested him to offer some remarks on the University Question and the beginning of the session this afternoon, he thought he could do so most satisfactorily by explaining the Resolutions which he was authorized to present from the Business Committee. Mr. Scott occupied about half an hour, giving a brief statement of the history of this movement, and then proceeded to show its necessity, propriety and probable issue. He reserved many special points, as they would most likely arise in the course of the afternoon discussions. The Resolutions of the Business Committee having been read, they were ordered to be taken up serially.

Resolution 1st.—Moved by John Terry, Esq., of Sharon; seconded by Thomas McNeill, Esq., of Barrie:

That this Convention reiterates the declaration of opinion expressed in the Resolution of the Wesleyan Conference, in 1859, respecting the importance and propriety of combining religious oversight and Christian culture with Collegiate education; and believes that the interests of denominational Colleges will be permanently secured by voluntary effort and a proper distribution of such funds as are, or may be, set apart for Superior Education.

Resolution 2nd.—Moved by Thomas Nixon, Esq., of Newmarket; seconded by Rev. James Graham, of Markham:

That this Convention regards with satisfaction the appointment of the Parliamentary Committee of the last session, and that the complaints of the Wesleyan Conference and others were not only heard, but that a large amount of information was laid before the Committee, confirmatory of the allegations preferred against the authorities of Toronto University.

Resolution 3rd.—Moved by Robert Cooke Esq., of Newmarket; seconded by Rev. James Graham, of Markham:

That this convention is deeply impressed with the importance and duty of perseverance for the purpose of securing University reform; and that, therefore, it is solemnly obligatory on the part of all friends of denominational education to continue their efforts until the University Endowment be administered on the principles of equal justice to all classes of the community.

Resolution 4th.—Moved by John P. Bull, Esq., of Weston; seconded by Thomas Mars, Esq., of Toronto:

That, in the opinion of this Convention there should be no non-denominational National University in Upper Canada, whose duty it should be to prescribe a proper course of liberal education, to examine candidates and grant degrees and certificates of honor in Arts, Law, and Medicine.

Resolution 5th.—Moved by Mr. Robert Boyd, of Aurora, seconded by Mr. J. Purvis, of Thornhill:

That, in the opinion of this Convention such a University should be impartially constituted in respect to the various Colleges, and embrace upon equal terms and advantages, all the Colleges in Upper Canada, whether denominational or non-denominational, that teach the prescribed course of University education.

Resolution 6th.—Moved by Mr. Thomas Stora, of Toronto, seconded by Mr. L. Crosby, of Markham:

That, in the opinion of this Convention an University thus constituted and including upon terms of equal rights and advantages all Colleges which are, or may be, established in Upper Canada according to their works, will contribute most to promote the national objects of the University Endowment; will best secure a high and proper standard of University Education; will most fully develop and most largely combine the resources and voluntary exertions of the country in behalf of its highest educational interests; will most liberally consult the feelings and views of all classes of the people, and confer upon the largest number of Canadian youth the priceless blessings of a sound liberal education.

Resolution 7th.—Moved by Mr. T. McNeill, of Barrie, seconded by Mr. Wm. Flinn, of Markham:

That a memorial embodying these resolutions be prepared, and forwarded to Parliament, to be presented to the House of Commons, and that such petition be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, in behalf of this Convention.

On motion the whole Report was adopted. It was then moved by Rev. W. Scott, seconded by Rev. J. C. Slater, that the Secretaries publish the Editor of the Christian Guardian, and the Editor of the several papers, published in the Counties included in the Toronto and Harris Districts, with a copy of the proceedings of this Convention, with a request for publication.

On motion of the Rev. G. Dorey, seconded by the Rev. W. Willoughby, it was resolved, that the cordial thanks of this Convention be now given to Mr. Woodworth, for the able

and impartial manner in which he has conducted the business of this meeting.

The benediction was pronounced and the Convention adjourned.

R. Woodworth, Chairman.
G. Dorey, Secretary.

The Secretaries only ask space to add, that the discussions of the Convention were conducted with great ability and unanimity. By the number and variety of the questions proposed, it was clearly the desire of the Convention to decide intelligently, and the answers given were such as to produce conviction. Harmony prevailed throughout the whole proceedings. Principles and measures were investigated without respect to party politics, or the conduct of public men. The meeting was one of decided interest, and will have an important and permanent effect on that large and growing section of the country, embraced in the Toronto and Harris Districts.

The Great Storm on the British Coast.

YEARLY LOSS OF LIFE.

The violent gale which ravaged the east coasts of England and Ireland on Friday and Saturday, Feb. 8th and 9th, appears to have been more destructive in its effects than any similar visitation which occurred on those shores for many years. It was so sudden and unexpected, coming as it did from the north-east, that numerous vessels were sacrificed to its fury, when, had there been any previous phenomena to indicate such an interruption to the fine weather which had prevailed, they might have remained safely anchored in sheltered harbors. The storm set in on the afternoon of Friday, and raged without intermission until Saturday night—the weather was indicating an occasional change in the wind from north-east to south and west. In the neighborhood of Hull, Shields and Hartlepool on the English coast, and Kingston and the adjacent ports on the Irish coast, the greatest ravages were committed. At Shields Hartlepool, Redcar and Scarborough 63 vessels are reported to have gone ashore or foundered, of which about forty are total wrecks. Fourteen ships are reported wrecked or disabled at Kingston alone, and to this list of casualties is added a melancholy catastrophe which befel Captain Boyd, of Her Majesty's steamer Alax, and a number of his crew, while endeavoring to save the lives of shipwrecked mariners.

The English and Irish papers abound in harrowing details of the disaster.

"At Bray" says the Dublin Freeman's Journal, "where the storm raged with no less fury, one of those heroic deeds which exalt human nature was performed by James Lacy. James Boden deserves almost equal commendation. A large brig went on shore, and then the men clung to the rigging, while a frightful sea broke over the vessel. Boden succeeded in casting a rope to the men, of whom four got ashore. One remained on board, and he was believed to be too faint to make his escape. He showed no signs of animation, and was reported by his fellows to be rescued. No boat could venture out in such a sea, and the rope was unavailing. Lacy volunteered to swim his way to the brig along the rope, and nearly perished in the attempt. He succeeded in reaching the ship—lashed the half-drowned man to the rope, and with the aid of some of the fishermen of Bray, the last of the men was drawn to land, though the raging surf. Along the Northern shores as might be expected, the scene was still more harrowing, if one terrible disaster could be surpassed in horror by another. From Howth to the mouth of the Boyne, the coast is strewn with the fragments of wrecks.

Several vessels, some of them of large tonnage, were driven ashore, and of course, went to pieces. They attempted to beat off, but that dreadful north-easterly forlorn escape, and they broke up. The crews are mostly reported to have escaped, but one very bad occurrence, in which every man on board perished, took place in the forenoon of Saturday at Skerries. A large schooner-rigged vessel struck on the rocks, and went down in deep water. Not a particle of her hull or rigging could be discovered a few minutes after, and with the ship perished the crew to a man."

Italy.

The Italian Parliament was opened on Feb. 18th by the King in person. His Majesty, in his speech, said:—

"Italy, almost entirely free and united, confides in our wisdom, and on you devolves the task of her organization. You will establish the greatest administrative liberty, taking care, at the same time, that her unity be protected. Public opinion is favorable to our national tendencies. The Emperor of the French, although assuring to us the benefits of non-intervention, has deemed it fitting to call his envoy. This act has excited our deep regret, without, however, affecting our gratitude. At Magenta and Solferino, France and Italy have rivited ties of amity, which will be indissoluble. England, the ancient home of liberty, has recognized our right to dispose of ourselves. We shall preserve an imperishable remembrance of the support which her good officers have afforded us. An illustrious Prince having ascended the throne of Prussia, I sent my ambassador in order to testify to him our sympathy for his person and for the German nation. You will assist my Government in completing the armaments. In the conciliatory of its strength, the Kingdom of Italy will be able to follow the counsels of prudence. My voice was once raised with boldness, but it is now to wait at the right time as it is to do at the right time. Devoted to Italy, I have risked my crown for her sake, but no one has the right to risk the existence and the destinies of a nation. The taking of a formidable fortress has worthily crowned the exploits of the army and navy. Thus they, as well as the volunteers, have acquired a renown which has given the country a just confidence in itself, and it is with pleasure that I express to the first Parliament of Italy the joy which, as a King and soldier, I feel on this account."

Canada.

While we indulge in pleasing visions of the rapid growth in material wealth of our country, we can also have the satisfaction of knowing that our Northern neighbor fully shares prosperously with us. We regret that on the other side, Mexico cannot look upon the past with the same pleasant feeling, but it must be remembered that the luxury of civil dissension and warfare cannot be indulged in free of cost. The rates of increase in the past twenty years in Great Britain, this country and Canada have been nearly as follows:—

Great Britain..... 13 per cent.

United States..... 35 "

Canada..... 104 "

Canada has doubled in the last twenty years, while this country has been about thirty years in making the same advance. It must not be forgotten, however, that this is only comparative; the actual increase is, of course, much larger in this country. In

the production of some of the cereals Canada has advanced even more rapidly than in population. In the ten years ending in 1855, the production of wheat in Upper Canada increased 400 per cent., while in this country it increased 60 per cent. In the production of oats and corn in both Upper and Lower Canada, in the same period, the increase was about 70 per cent., while in this country it was about 80 per cent. How much of this prosperity is due to a stable Government, it is hard to say; but this blessing in all events appreciated by our neighbors, and as a leading London journal recently said:—"To the greatness of the material future, we trust Canada will add the glory for greater spectacle of a people free not only from all tending restrictions and interferences, but from the dominion of those passions and prejudices which, wherever they are permitted to obtain an ascendancy, constitute in themselves the heaviest, the most costly, and the most degrading of yokes." *New York Courier and Inquirer.*

How Advertisements.

Cheapest than Ever—John Bentley, Something New—E. Hughes. To Let—R. Cooke. Card—S. Spencer. Crossed—J. G. Gerson. A Man Wanted—Baptism F. Rastbury. To Holders—Thomas Fleming.

Train Times—Newmarket.

Moving South. Express Train do, 8.45 a.m. Mail Train do, 8.55 p.m. Moving North. Mail Train do, 9.10 a.m. Express Train do, 8.55 p.m.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, March 15, 1861.

General Summary.

1. The member for North York, has our thanks for copies of Sessional Papers of 1859, embracing many useful reports.

2. An alarm of fire was raised at an early hour last night, which was occasioned by the chimney of Mr. Byke's foundry taking fire. It was extinguished, but the sparks falling on the roof caused considerable anxiety, for a time.

3. We call attention to the extensive sale advertised elsewhere, of the property belonging to Mr. Connon and Mr. Ross. The real estate is beautifully situated and worthy the attention of buyers.

4. Mr. E. Hughes announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this section of country that he has just received the latest styles in Bonnets, Hats, and dress goods. See his advertisement and give him a call.

5. Before coming to town to make purchases, read the advertisement of Dr. Bentley's in today's issue. He is selling goods at prices calculated to command the attention of intending buyers.

6. The Printer, in the last issue, offers a Printing office, valued at \$1,000, as a premium to whom as 5,500 subscribers are obtained. So far, so good; but he adds "the job presses are manufactured by the two celebrated builders of the world." Certainly, if these "celebrated builders" had a hand in the construction of the world, they should be competent to perfect a "job printing press."

7. The time is fast approaching for setting out fruit and shade trees. There is not a more economical way of beautifying one's premises, and at the same time of adding real value to the farm or garden plot, than by planting trees, which, while affording pleasant shade, give a compensating return for labor in yielding fine fruit. To persons who purpose planting this spring, we would recommend them to visit the nursery of Mr. Wm. Hill, Queensville, where they can procure trees climacized to this section of country.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

From time to time we have laid before our readers the views of leading politicians upon this question; we have also shown what Upper Canada particularly had to lose by its abrogation. The policy of the present administration is likely to bring that Treaty, hitherto so advantageous to us, to a speedy termination, on account of the present duties imposed upon American manufactures.

We find the following in an Extra of the American Watchman, Penn.—and is only one of the many expressions of popular feeling we might cite from our American exchanges,—all because the Treaty has not been, really, one of Reciprocity:—

"The workmen of this place find salute of one hundred guns in honor of the Treaty bill, now before Congress."

We published a week or two ago the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of New York State; and it is because of the short-sighted policy pursued by the Canadian administration that leads to and fosters the existing agitation of the question for repeal, by the American people. Let this Treaty be abolished, and our farmers may calculate upon the reduction of, from 20 to 25 cts. per bushel upon all the wheat they grow; that is, supposing a farmer to grow 1000 bushels of surplus wheat, (and many do, in this section,) should the Treaty be abolished, they may calculate on realizing from \$200 to \$250 less, than under the present arrangement.

We are glad to observe our commercial and leading men are moving in this matter. A petition to the three Branches of the Legislature has been drafted, and forwarded to different parties throughout this constituency, for signatures. Let every one interested in the Reciprocity question make it a point to attach his name to the petitions. The matter must be attended to at once, as the Legislature meets to-morrow. The following is a copy of the petition to the Assembly:—

The Petition of the undersigned Electors of the North Riding of the County of York, in Upper Canada:

HUMBLE SHEWETH,—That under the Reciprocity Treaty established some few years ago, between the United States and the Empire of Canada, great Commercial and Agricultural benefits accrued to such of the inhabitants of the Province as are extensive purchasers of Imports, and sellers of Exports. That your Petitioners have learned, with great alarm, it is the intention of the United States Government to put an end to this Treaty, in consequence of the evasion and violation of its terms by the Government of this Country.

That the Electors of this Riding—inhabiting as wealthily and fertile a tract as any other rural constituency within this Province—are consumers of imports, affected by the recession of the Treaty, to the amount of about five hundred thousand dollars per annum, and upon which a duty will now be paid of about forty-five thousand dollars over and above what would have been payable under the Treaty; and are also sellers of produce, which is affected by the termination of the Treaty, to the extent of about seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum, upon which a duty will now be paid of about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars over and above what would have been payable under the Treaty, making together the sum of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, which your Petitioners believe to be annually lost by the unfortunate policy of the present Ministry, in treating tariff as of worse of wealth, and in acting against all warning, too, as if purposely to annihilate the Treaty.

Your Petitioners can well believe that so aggressive a tariff operating prejudicially both ways will be but little felt, and may be but lightly thought of in Lower Canada, where the imports subjected to such duties are but little used, and where the exports subjected to such duties are but sparingly cultivated, and but rarely, if ever, exported. But your Petitioners conceive that those who bear the burdens are those whose interests should be the most cared for, and therefore, your Petitioners humbly pray that some means be adopted to prevent the abrogation of this Treaty, and to prevent, if possible, the ruinous results which it is feared must follow from its repeal.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Dated 14th March, 1861.

Pretty Cool.

The Montreal Pilot, under date of March 2nd, accounts for the defeat of the Solicitor-General in Grey "by want of brains, or a strange poverty of taste" of the electors. This is clever, truly, for the Ministerial organ at Montreal; and we hope the disinterested opinion of the Pilot will, to some extent at least, allay the foolish excitement of the thrice rejected. But did it never occur to our eagle confederate that this "poverty of taste," as he has been pleased to style it, pervades a large majority of Western constituencies? A fact, which will be more significantly apparent after the approaching general election. The Pilot better make a note of this, to see how true we are to prophecy.

However poor Joseph C. wants comforting, and what the County of Grey refused to do, Government organs must supply by an over modicum of declamation. The Leader says Mr. Morrison "has served in more than one Cabinet;" yes, and Grey shows how acceptably to the people, by returning him for home, and sending Mr. Pardy to represent them in Parliament. Now comes the question, what will the Solicitor-General do? The Legislature meets to-morrow, and he still violates the principle of Responsible Government by retaining his seat in the Cabinet without a constituency. How long will His Excellency Sir Edmund Head remain indifferent to this infringement upon the people's rights? Time will tell.

Rival Candidates in Simcoe.

The Barrie Advance tries to poke fun at Mr. Machochy and Mr. Boulton for presuming to offer themselves for Parliamentary honors; and informs the public that these gentlemen have entered upon a combination to support one another for the respective Ridings of Simcoe—Mr. Machochy to take the South Mr. Boulton the North—With all due regard for the opinion of our far-seeing contemporary, we fancy the combination of "Boulton, Machochy & Co.," would be far more acceptable to the County generally, than that of "Morrison, Ferguson & Co." The present representative for South Simcoe has violated pledges given at the hustings, and voted to sustain an corrupt administrative as ever held the reins of power in this country; while poor Angus, ever since the Grey election was over, has considered his "own goose more than cooked." The fact is, "Morrison Stock" is at a discount,—there is little use, therefore, in pressing it upon the market.

Sale of Public Lands.

Yesterday's Globe says—The Crown Lands Department announce a sale of Public Lands, situated in York and Ontario, at the auction rooms of Messrs. Wakefield & Coate, in this city, on Tuesday, the 19th March.

A number of lots in King will be offered at the upset price of \$1 per acre; in Georgia, at \$2 per acre; in Gwillimbury East and Wiltshire, at \$5 per acre; in the village of Amsterdam, at \$4 per lot; and in the village of Gwillimbury at \$10 per lot.

The lands in Ontario to be sold, are situated in Rama—upset price, \$1 per acre; Mara—upset price, \$1 60 per acre; Brock and Thorah—\$2 per acre; Pickering—\$5 per acre; and 20 acres in Scung, at an upset price of \$60. Lots in the town plot of Rees-which will be offered at the upset price of \$10 per lot.

Newmarket Council.

A meeting of the above Council was held on Monday evening last. All present but Mr. Smith, who, we understand, was indisposed. Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed.

The Reeve then stated the Inspector had filed with him his declaration of office. Also, the newly appointed Treasurer had entered into the necessary bonds, required by the By-Laws of this Village. He also desired to lay before them Mr. Nixon's resignation as Auditor, in consequence of his accepting the Clerkship.

Mr. Trent presented the petition of Mr. Knight and Mr. Bell, for Tavern license—signed by the requisite number of electors; also, a petition from Mr. Mosier praying for a reduction.

On motion of Mr. Trent, seconded by Mr. Boulton, the resignation of Mr. Tios Nixon, as Auditor, was accepted.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Thos. Nixon was called into the office of Clerk, and entered upon its duties.

On motion of Mr. Sutherland, seconded by Mr. Trent—per request of the late Clerk—formal resolution was placed upon the minutes authorizing the handing over to his successor, all papers, property, &c.

The petition of Thos. Mosier, on motion of Mr. Trent, was referred to the committee on By-Laws.

The prayer of the petition of Mr. Knight, on motion of Mr. Sutherland, seconded by Mr. Trent, was granted—the license to be issued on compliance with the law and obtaining the Inspector's certificate, that he possessed the requisite accommodation.

On the petition of Mr. Bell being read, the Inspector's report was referred to, which stated the outbuildings were not in the state of repair required by the By-Laws.

Mr. Sutherland said, this was the case nearly the whole of last year, and the proprietor was liable to action; but he knew his circumstances, and was disposed to be lenient towards him. He (Mr. B.) merely took notice of the most flagrant acts, and now he was arraigned, for his kindness.

A little desultory conversation followed, when the Council decided, as the names to the petition were composed of some of the first men of the place, that the license should, on Mr. Bell putting the buildings in such a state of repair as to be able to obtain the Inspector's certificate, be granted.

Moved by Mr. Sutherland, seconded by Mr. Trent, that the Inspector be instructed to visit the various places where liquors are sold, and demand to see their respective licenses.—Carried.

In case parties are found selling without a license, the Inspector will have to enter complaints,—and delinquents will unquestionably be fined.—Ed. Era.

The Road and Bridge Committee reported, they had had the petition with regard to Timothy Street, under consideration; but were unable to make a final report until spring opened,—which was received and adopted.

Mr. Trent's By-Law passed through its various stages, appointing Jacob Rhinhardt, second Assistant Engineer, in place of Robert Brodie, resigned.

The Reeve stated that Mr. Webster, one of the Assessors appointed at a previous meeting, was unable to qualify. Another would therefore have to be appointed.

Mr. Trent gave notice that he would introduce a By-Law to provide for the appointment of an Assessor, at next meeting, in place of Mr. Webster.

Mr. Trent's By-Law, of which he had given notice, to provide for Assessing dogs, and to prohibit them from running at large in certain cases, was introduced and read a first time.—Ordered to second reading next meeting.

Mr. Boulton's By-Law, of which he had given notice, to regulate Inns, Shops, Temperance Houses, &c., was also read a first time. Ordered to a second reading next meeting.

The late Clerk's bill for salary, up to date, was presented, and on motion, referred to the Finance Committee.

Dr. Hunter called attention to the discrepancy in the Audited Accounts. It would appear upon the face, that a balance of some \$5 odd, still remained in his hands. This balance was for lumber used by the Road and Bridge Committee of that year—and for which a contra credit did not appear. Some day or other this might be brought against him.

Mr. Sutherland said he recollected the circumstances of the case very well, and so did every member of the Council for that year.—He did not think there was any danger to be apprehended.

Mr. Trent said from what he had heard lately, he thought it best to leave the matter alone right, and would move the Auditors Report be sent to a special committee, consisting of Messrs Hunter, Boulton, and Sutherland, for reconsideration.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned.

Holland Landing Council.

The above Council met on the 28th ult. Present, Mr. D. McLeod, (Reeve) and Messrs Clark, Thorne and Parsons.

Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed.

Mr. McLeod introduced a By-Law to provide for the appointment of Clerk, and read.

Mr. Thorne introduced a By-Law to regulate the granting of Tavern Licenses, and read.

On motion of Mr. Parsons, seconded by Mr. Thorne, the Council resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the By-Laws just read.

Mr. Thorne in the chair.

Both By-Laws passed through committee, receiving a second reading; after which the committee rose, and reported. Report adopted.

Moved by Mr. Thorne, seconded by Mr. Parsons, that the 33rd Rule be suspended, and the By-Laws adopted by the Committee be read a third time.—Carried.

By-Laws Nos. 14 and 15 were then read a third time and passed.

Moved by Mr. Clark, seconded by Mr. Thorne—that the Clerk be instructed to write to the Toronto Road Company to the effect that this Council will agree to keep in repair Yonge Street as far as the gate leading into Donald's, and also the plank on Bridge, in connection with the said Road Company not placing a toll, or gate near this line of appropriation than the present one on Yonge Street. This Council will not bind itself to new plank said bridge, unless the under-timbers are in a sound condition.

Moved by Mr. Thorne, seconded by Mr. Clark, that when this Council adjourns it stand adjourned till Monday, 4th of March, half past 6 o'clock, p.m.—Carried.

On motion Council then adjourned.

Council met on the 4th inst. All the members present.—Reeve in the Chair.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A communication from J. T. Stokes, Architect, was read respecting a bridge map.

Moved by Mr. Wilson seconded by Mr. Parsons, that the clerk be instructed to request Mr. Stokes to prepare a map of this Village in Sections, so that it may be more convenient for the Assessors.—Carried.

Mr. Thorne introduced a Petition of Henry Croton asking license for a Bagatelle Board.

Moved by Mr. Wilson seconded by Mr. Parsons that the Clerk of this Municipality be instructed to correspond with the Clerk of the Council of East Gwillimbury on the subject of the Clergy Reserve Funds now in the hands of the Treasurer of the Municipality of East Gwillimbury, and to ascertain from him whether the Council of that Municipality are inclined to divide the said funds with this Municipality.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Parsons, that the Council do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole on the Petition of Henry Croton.—Carried.—Mr. Wilson in the chair.

Committee rose and reported consenting to grant petition. Report adopted.

Moved by Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Parsons that the Clerk be requested to transmit to the office of the New Era from time to time the proceedings of this Council for the purpose of publication.—Carried.

Mr. Thorne presented a By-Law to regulate the granting of Dogs.

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Agricultural.

Compost for Corn.

The Rev. H. H. Thompson, of Cranford Co., Pa., writes us as follows:

In renewing my subscription for the *Genesee Farmer*, permit me to give you the result of an experiment made the past summer showing the advantage of compost as applied to corn.

Last spring I made a compost of the following ingredients: the contents of my henhouse (which was the product of twenty-five hens for one year), 17 bushels of ashes, 17 bushels of 7000 lbs. of plaster. This was sufficient for nine acres. About a large spoonful was applied to each hill and covered with the corn. In planting, I trowled rows across the field to which no compost was applied. After the corn was up, plaster was applied to the part that had been composted, and also to six of the rows that were left uncomposted at the time of planting.

The beneficial effects of the compost and also of the plaster were very noticeable all through the summer and when we harvested the corn the result was very decided. The six rows that had no stimulant applied yielded 17 bushels; the six with plaster, 19 bushels, and six with compost and plaster both yielded 22 bushels. The rows were 28 rods long, and there were 237 rows in the field.

Taking these figures as our data, it would make us the produce of the compost and plaster, 206 bushels over what the field would have produced without them. Corn is worth twenty-five cents a bushel here this fall; hence we have \$51.50 for an outlay of \$3 for the plaster and about four days additional labor. The other materials were produced on the farm and cost nothing.

The nine acres produced 257 bushels, which is considered a very good crop in our country.

Two Simple Rules in Cheese Making.

1st. To ascertain how much cheese you ought to get from your milk. Multiply the number of pounds of milk by eleven—point of two figures for decimals and the product is pounds and decimals of a pound of cheese fresh from the press.

Example.—Given 495 pounds of milk—how many pounds of cheese ought it to get? 495 X 11 = 5445 lbs., or 64 4/5 000 pounds.

This rule applies to the summer. In October you may safely make your cheese a little heavier from the same milk, or perhaps the October milk has a little more cheese in it. The rule is founded on experience. Of course this green cheese must lose a great deal in curing, since both the curd and whey constitute but about eight per cent. of milk.

2nd. For ascertaining the quantity of salt for cheese. Multiply the number of pounds of milk by three—point off three places for decimals. Your answer is in pounds and decimals of a pound.

Example.—How much salt for the curd of 495 lbs. milk? 495 X 3 = 1485 or one pound and 345/1000 of a pound. Now reduce these decimals to ounces, by multiplying by sixteen—point off three decimals as before. Your answer is 385 X 16 = 6160/1000 ounces, or 1 lb. 01.10 oz., is the quantity of salt required for the cheese of 495 lbs. milk.

When and how often to feed Sheep.

On these points we find something a little different from the general received views, from Sol. W. Jewett, in the *Ohio Farmer*, which we condense below for our readers, inviting comment upon the subject from experienced sheep-breeders.

To carry sheep well through the winter, they should come to their food at a regular set time every day, unless the weather be very cold; then they may require a little longer in the morning. With two feeds a day, to wit, between 8 and 9 A. M., and before 3 P. M., sheep will require one fourth less fodder than if fed three or four times a day. In no case put off feeding until sundown. The more exercise sheep take, the more they will consume, but they rarely eat any at all night. Healthy sheep will winter well on one hundred feed per day given about 11 A. M.

The best time to feed grain is immediately after they consume their hay, and before they lie down to ruminate and digest their food. Let the grain be placed in their feeding troughs before the sheep have access to them. Hay should always be fed in racks or boxes. Feed sheep should be fed no more frequently than strong ones, but with better food.

The Seeded States.

The following table gives the population of the six States, as shown by the census returns of 1880:

State	Free	Slave
South Carolina	108,186	407,163
Georgia	615,336	467,461
Florida	91,385	63,999
Alabama	520,441	348,173
Mississippi	407,551	479,607
Louisiana	365,245	312,186

Total.....2,287,734 2,165,721

From this it will be seen that the population of the rebel Confederacy is far below that of New York, and less than that of Pennsylvania. Their total vote aggregated, 365,334—or a little more than one half the total vote of New York. And yet they claim the right to dictate to the whole Union besides! They assume quite too much.

Mr. Bright the member of Parliament for Birmingham addressed a meeting of his constituents lately and exclaimed against the enormous weight of taxation which is crushing the vitality of the nation. He says that for the year 1890 the taxes amounted to \$75,000,000, a sum which is more than twice the amount of the cost of cultivating the soil in the whole of Great Britain and Ireland. He said that supposing half the cotton raised in the United States reaches England, then half the labor engaged in its production—all the shipping that brings the cotton—all the results of all the cotton mills that are at work in the United Kingdom—all the warehouses, all the machinery, all the wages paid, all the costs used in the cotton mills, and all the materials of every kind used in this gigantic manufacture resulted in the production of \$70,000,000 worth of raw, unmanufactured cloth, gray, dyed, printed, bleached or in whatever shape it is brought into the markets of the world. Such has been the expensive and wasteful policy of the British Government that it deprives every year more than the most gigantic industry that the world ever saw, is able to produce.

SILVER AFFECTED BY SECESSION.—A letter from Tennessee, written to a *Cleveland*, has the following:—"A negro that four or five ago would have readily brought \$1-20, was put up, and all offered for \$300, and sold at that, and everything else was in proportion. There never was such a time known here; you cannot get a dollar for one pair, and in fact I look for still larger fires. I own quite a number of slaves, but if secession were here, I would not give \$25 a piece for them."

Amusement.

What about is the best for a singer to reach high notes with? A choir throat.

"Do you see anything ridiculous in this?" asked Dr. Bentley. "Nothing but the head," was the reply.

Why are authors who treat about physiognomy like soldiers? Because they write about faces.

Why is a man who carries a watch invariably behind his appointments? Because he is always behind his time.

The gentleman lately employed in taking the census found a great many ladies aged sixteen or seventeen years.

An editor in Illinois gives notice, "there will be no paper this week," as his wife is using the scissors.

"I think, wife, that you have a great many ways of calling me a fool." "I think, husband, that you have a great many ways of being one."

The hymn writer who wrote the line "Dear to me is the soft-tinted beach," probably had in his mind the recollection of his bill at some sea-side hotel.

An American editor thus logically nudges his delinquent subscribers—"We don't want money desperately bad, but our creditors do; and no doubt they owe you. If you pay us, we'll pay them, and they'll pay you."

It has been truly said that there is nothing new under the sun. One asked Mr. Patrick McGuire if he knew Mr. Tim Duffy? "Know him?" answered he "why he is a very near relation of mine—he cut my throat to marry my sister Kate!"

An Irishman having arrived from Dublin at the house of a respectable merchant in the Borough, and having left Ireland three weeks before, brought him a basket of eggs, and his friend asked him why he took the trouble to bring eggs from Ireland to England? "Because," said he, "I am so fond of them new laid, and I know these to be so."

STEPHEN GINNARD'S RULE.—"I have always considered advertising liberally and long to be the great medium of success and prelude to wealth. And I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the dull times, long experience have taught me that money thus spent is well laid out, as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost."

A Dutchman, the other day, reading an account of a meeting, came to the words, "The meeting then dissolved." He could not define the meaning of the latter, so he referred to his dictionary, and felt satisfied. In a few minutes a friend came in, when "Dutch Frank" said, "Dey must have berry hot wedder here in New York. I ret an agout of a meeting, vere all de people had melted away."

THE TOOTHACHE.—An exchange gives the following:—"My dear friend, said I, 'I can cure your toothache in ten minutes.' 'How?' I inquired. 'Do it in my p'ty.' 'Instantly,' said he. 'Have you any salt?' 'Yes,' I bring it and some common salt. 'They were produced. My friend pulverized them, mixed them in equal quantities, then wet a small piece of cotton, causing the mixed powder to adhere, and placed it in my low tooth. 'There,' said he, 'if that does not cure you I will forfeit my head. You may tell this to every one, and publish it every where. The remedy is infallible.' I was as he predicted. On the introduction of the mixed alum and salt, I experienced a sensation of coldness, and with it—the alum and salt—I cured the torment of the toothache."

Wrapping Paper!

JUST RECEIVED, a good supply—from 20c. a ream, upwards—at the
NEW ERA OFFICE.
March 1, 1891.

FOR SALE.

THIRTY ACRES and 60 Rods of Land, situated on Yonge-st., being the South West corner of Lot No. 72, in the 1st Con. of Whitecourt, with House, Barn, and Stable thereon. The Land is cleared and of good quality.

For terms and other particulars apply to James Christison, Jan. Keeper, Yonge-st., or to Wm. Mosley, Land Agent, &c., Aurora.

To be Let or Sold.

WHAT comfortable Dwelling House, situated on the corner of Robinson and Simcoe Streets, in the
TOWN OF NEWMARKET!

The House is One and a half stories high—containing two Sitting Rooms, Fire Bed Rooms and Kitchen, with an excellent Cellar. Upon the premises is a well of good water—a Stable for four horses and a spacious lot for hay—a large Driveway, and a first rate vegetable garden attached.

The above will be let or sold on reasonable terms. Apply to MRS. J. NAYLOR, on the premises, or to J. L. CANNON, Esq., Ontario Street, Newmarket. (If by letter, post-paid.)

Farm, Park and Building Lots

FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offers for sale that well known and beautiful farm, being the 1st Con. of Whitecourt, consisting of

75 ACRES, more or less—about 65 of which are cleared and under good cultivation. There is a Dwelling House, also, Barn and other out-buildings already erected, and the close proximity to good markets, makes it a desirable property.

Also, One Timbored Park Lot, On Centre Street, in the Village of Aurora—consisting of 3 Acres; together with

EIGHT BUILDING LOTS.

Situated in pleasant parts of the above Villages. If the above property is not sold shortly at private sale, it will be put up at Auction.

For terms and particulars apply to the undersigned at Aurora.

R. W. JAMES.
JOSHUA LACKIE.
Aurora, December 19th, 1890.

Building Lots for Sale, in

NEWMARKET.

THE undersigned offers for Sale these very eligible lots, situated on the 1st Con. of Whitecourt, directly opposite the Printing Office, consisting of about one-quarter of an Acre each; together with

TWO LOTS.

Facing on Mill Street—on which is erected a large FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, containing 9 large Rooms and Kitchen, with other conveniences. This property will be sold at a sacrifice, as the subscriber is desirous of removing from this section of country.

For terms and particulars, apply at the Printing Office, or to

T. HOS. CONRON.
Newmarket, November 15th, 1890.

For Sale or to Let,
A DWELLING HOUSE AND GARDEN PLOT,
The House is a two-story house, with a half-story high, nicely situated on Wellington Street, and has an excellent garden attached. For particulars apply to
RICHARD BRIGLEY,
Newmarket, November 29, 1890.

TOWN NOTES.

FOR SALE—Two vacant Building Lots, beautifully situated on Mill Street, in a good locality. Terms liberal. Apply to
E. JACKSON.
Newmarket, July 21, 1890.

FOR SALE!
A STORE, Dwelling House, Driveway, and three quarters of an Acre of Land, situated in the VILLAGE OF GLENVIEW,
Three Miles West of Newmarket Station. Terms reasonable. For particulars, apply to the undersigned, at Newmarket.
JOHN CULVERWELL,
Newmarket, Nov. 21, 1890.

Two Stores—Dwelling House Attached
FOR SALE!
The House is a two-story house, with a half-story high, nicely situated on Wellington Street, and has an excellent garden attached. For particulars apply to
E. JACKSON.
Newmarket, Oct. 21, 1890.

FOR SALE, in the Village of Newmarket, a Building Lot, on which is erected
TWO STORES,
With Dwelling House attached. Terms reasonable. For particulars apply to
E. JACKSON.
Newmarket, Oct. 21, 1890.

For Sale.
ON very reasonable terms, a Building Lot, situated on the side line between King Station and King Hill, in the 4th Concession—within one mile of the Post Office. For further particulars apply at this Office.
E. JACKSON.
July 5, 1890.

FOR SALE
—OR—
Exchange for Land!
IN the Township of VILLAGE OF NEWMARKET, the premises lately occupied by the New Era Printing Office, situated on the corner of Main & Mill Streets. Could be fitted up at a very small outlay as a General Store, or would make a capital Tavern Stand. A Good Cellar, with a Heating Stove.
Apply to the proprietor.
JOSEPH WOOD.
Newmarket, September 4th, 1890.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE,
ON Wellington Street, in the Village of Aurora.
For particulars, apply to
CHARLES BRELSFORD.
Newmarket, July 18, 1890.

FOR SALE,
IN the Township of King a good
STEAM SAW-MILL,
situated in a clearing, with fine pine timber and five acres of FODDER LAND, and a well finished frame-house, and good new barn. This property is situated two miles from R. R. Station, will be sold on long credit and very cheap. The Mill is in perfect order and nearly new.
For particulars enquire of
BENJ. PEARSON.
Aurora, Aug. 7th, 1890.

PROSPECTUS
OF A
New and Improved Map of our
Country.

THE undersigned, Projector and Publisher of Descriptive Maps of the Population and Wealthy Counties of Norfolk, Oxford, Hants, Hants, York, and Ontario, all of which have been Favourably Noticed by the City and Country Press. Proposes to Publish, Drawn to a Large Scale, either 20 miles to 1 inch, or 3 miles to 1 inch, a Topographical, Statistical, and Illustrative

Map of Upper Canada,
Exhibiting the Great Lakes, Harbours, and Ports; Canals, Rivers, and Principal Mill Streams; the Railways, Railway Stations, and Single Routes in connection therewith; the Post Offices, Money Order Offices, and Telegraph Stations, as shown on a Map prepared by a Description of all the Views of Provincial Buildings—the New House of Parliament, the Normal School, Osgood Hall, Trinity College, and the Toronto University, the last said by competent Judges to be the Finest Building of its Class in America.

By well executed Views of the Cities of Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and London; a View of the Falls of Niagara; with a View of the Niagara Suspension Bridge, accompanied by a Description of all the Views of Provincial Buildings—the New House of Parliament, the Normal School, Osgood Hall, Trinity College, and the Toronto University, the last said by competent Judges to be the Finest Building of its Class in America.

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ENGLISH CHEMICALS
General Drugs and Medicines
DR. BENTLEY
HAS always a stock of a complete assortment of all the above, all of which are warranted genuine. Persons requiring Medicines which can be relied on will do well to call, as they may depend on obtaining what they need and obtaining it fresh, pure and at a low price.

REASONABLE PRICE!
PURE COD LIVER OIL.
The Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda and Iron, Quinine, Mergol, Indian Meal, Vermifuge, and a supply of all the above Medicines just received. Also, Trusses, Syringes, Sponges, &c., &c. Physicians and Dealers Supplied on Liberal Terms.

Peas Wanted!
WANTED by the Subscriber two or three hundred bushels of Marrowfat Peas, for which the highest price in cash will be paid.
R. P. MCGREGOR.
King, Oct. 8, 1890.

NEWMARKET
Steam Cabinet Manufacture I I
THE undersigned, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed since his commencement in business, begs to state that having added a Steam Engine to his Establishment, and run it four years successfully, he is satisfied of his ability to manufacture
CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER
Establishment without rival. He keeps constantly on hand, for sale, every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. He would also call particular attention to his newly patented

OXFORD PRESS,
Made of durable material—well adapted for the purposes for which it is designed, and well worthy the attention of farmers.
All orders punctually attended to.
FURNITURES FURNISHED
On the shortest notice—on usual; with or without delivery. Coffin Trimmings, Plates, &c., on hand for sale.
JOSEPH MILLARD.
Newmarket, July 18, 1890.

NOTICE
THE undersigned is indebted to Mr. D. James George, of Bradford, to have himself listed and taken for the recovery of all remaining debts due to the estate of Mr. John Bown.
JAMES BURNS.
Newmarket, November 22, 1890.

TORONTO
Wholesale Stationers and Paper Manufacturers!
BUNTING, BROTHER & Co.,
3 & 4 Commercial Buildings, Yonge-st.,
BEGS to intimate to their numerous customers and the trade generally, that their stock will always be found complete with every description of goods in the Stationery Department.

Blank Books of Every Description,
All the National School Books at Publishers' Price. We would call special attention to our stock of
Writing, Printing and Wrapping Papers,
These goods being all our own manufacture, we sell at much lower prices than those imported from Britain.

TERMS LIBERAL!
Toronto, April 26, 1890.

JUDSON'S
MOUNTAIN HERB
WORM TEA.
Herbs, Barks and Roots
Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!
Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, wonder that they cry so much, and that they will not sleep, and that they are restless, and that they are sick, and that they are in pain, and that they are in distress, and that they are in agony, and that they are in torment, and that they are in hell, and that they are in purgatory, and that they are in the kingdom of the dead, and that they are in the kingdom of the living, and that they are in the kingdom of the damned, and that they are in the kingdom of the saved, and that they are in the kingdom of the glorified, and that they are in the kingdom of the blessed, and that they are in the kingdom of the happy, and that they are in the kingdom of the glorious, and that they are in the kingdom of the immortal, and that they are in the kingdom of the eternal, and that they are in the kingdom of the infinite, and that they are in the kingdom of the omnipotent, and that they are in the kingdom of the omniscient, and that they 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